

ADLER & BRO.  
Boots & Shoes

No. 261 Main Street.  
(Leubke's Old Stand).

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mr. O. B. Haynes, at the German National Bank, has received a late number of the Brownsville (Texas) Cosmopolitan, which reads rather cheerfully, considering the numerous stories that have been afloat. Among other items appears the following: "In another column will be found a very exciting telegram from Laredo, which is chiefly remarkable for its utter inaccuracy. General Soto is not sick, and his daughter is recovering. The disease is declared to be yellow fever, and Laredo is the only town that has quarantined against us."

Much has been said lately about the State bonds held by Mrs. Polk. The Nashville American says: "They are railroad bonds and twenty-nine in number—No. 23, 'white B. series,' being the oldest of all these, and issued August 9, 1852, to the East Tennessee & Virginia railroad, under an act of January 18, 1852. The five 'white C.' bonds were issued to the Nashville & Northwestern railroad. January 29, 1861. The rest were mostly issued between the dates above mentioned—nearly all after 1855. The bonds were not purchased by the late President James K. Polk, who died in June, 1849. The bonds must have been bought long after the death of President Polk, as the law under which they were issued was not passed until in January and February, 1852. Nine of the 'white B.' series were issued after 1857—the five 'white C.' series having been issued January 29, 1861." This is no doubt a correct statement, and possibly has appeared in some of the Comptroller's reports. It is not claimed as far as we know that these bonds are better of themselves than any other bonds, but all parties have united in paying the interest on these bonds as it fell due from year to year. There is such a sentiment of respect for the grand old lady who was once mistress of the White House, and shared the honors of distinguished husband with such ease and dignity, that no man has ever raised a question as to the propriety and justice of paying this semi-annual pittance to Mrs. Polk. Nor is it likely that the possibility of non payment ever entered her mind. In her hands these bonds are sacred in the eyes of all men, and will be as long as she lives. What objection there can be to the section of the Democratic platform referring to the subject is more than we can understand. All parties have been committed to the payment of interest on these bonds, which justifies the strong presumption that the principal should be paid in full whenever the bonds fall due, especially if remaining in Mrs. Polk's hands.

ADDITIONAL COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 8 11:30 p.m.—Cotton quiet and nominally unchanged. Ordinary 10 1/2-10 3/4; middling 11 1/2-11 3/4; low middling 10 3/4-11; good middling 11 3/4-12; middling fair 11 3/4-12; fair 11 3/4-12; futures steady at a decline of 1/2 point below last evening's closing prices.

LIVE POOL, August 8, 2 p.m.—Cotton firm. Upland 13, Orleans 14 1/2. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 20,000 bales, all American. Futures are quiet and dull.

COTTON STATEMENT.

August 7, 1882.	
Stock, September 1, 1881	6,164
Received to-day	2,200
Shipped to-day	3,415
Change previously	302,336,911
Home Consumption to date	428-242,038
Stock running account	5,077
IMPORTS.	
Receipts thus far this week	118
Receipts thus far last week	115
To-day per N. & O. R. R.	32
To-day per N. & E. R. R.	32
To-day per C. & O. R. R.	32
To-day per C. & S. W. R. R.	32
To-day per steamers	32
To-day per tugboats	32
EXPORTS.	
Thus far this week	543
Thus far last week	543
To-day per N. & O. R. R.	32
To-day per N. & E. R. R.	32
To-day per C. & O. R. R.	32
To-day per C. & S. W. R. R.	32
To-day per steamers	32
To-day per tugboats	32

Clearinghouse Report.

Clearinghouse Balances.

	August 7, 1882.	August 8, 1882.
Thus far this week	137,399.51	59,349.44
Same day last week	121,555.61	59,349.44
Same day last year	164,221.82	31,059.92

The record of Republicans and Democrats in the House during the last few years, on the subject of reducing taxation, was given the other day in a speech by Congressman Jones, of Arkansas, who showed that the Democrats always by a large majority have favored tax reduction. He cited Wood's Tariff Bill in 1878, showing that it was defeated by the Republicans with the aid of only nineteen Democrats, 113 Democrats and seven Republicans voting against the motion. Mr. Mills' resolution to revise the tariff in 1877 was defeated by a vote of seventy-six to sixty-seven, those in favor of it being sixty Democrats and seven Republicans, and sixty-four Republicans and twelve Democrats opposing. The vote on free quinine was, yes, ninety-six Democrats, twenty-two Republicans, seven Greenbackers; no, thirty-one Republicans, two Democrats—eight Greenbackers not voting. The vote on free salt showed the Republicans massed against the proposition. The bill to put salt, printing type, printing paper and chemicals on the free list, introduced in March, 1880, was defeated by the Republicans. The Republicans voted solidly against relieving the farmer by abolishing the duty on trace chains. And so on. Every time tax reduction has been proposed, the Republicans opposed it, while they are eager to vote for any additional tariff taxation which the barons may ask.

PUBLIC LEADER.

VOL. XXXIV. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1882. NO. 137.

TENNESSEE.

Hon. Colonel Brandon Would Pour Russell Oil on the Troubled Waters—Educational Statistics.

Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

NASHVILLE, August 3.—The bolting papers are publishing, with a great flourish, Colonel Nathan Brandon's letter to Judge Charles G. Smith, beginning: "I had hoped the Democratic parties, if I may so call them, would have harmonized, and given us a platform that all could have stood upon and supported without a sacrifice of principle," etc. Is it not passing strange that men are so impatiently judging circumstances, either social or political, by which they are surrounded? As in the physical so in the moral world—every individual is the center of all his environments; whatever skies may bend above him, let him shift his position ever so often, the great key is always exactly beneath the zenith, and stands on the exact center of the earth. As Colonel J. M. Fleming handily expressed it a few weeks ago, "in no field of human life do new conditions occur more suddenly than in that of politics. It is an arena full of surprises. The June convention jumped to a result that certainly disconcerted the calculations of the best political prognosticators in the State." Very true; and it is the province of sensible men to shape and control as best they may these conclusions; it is a patriotic duty to fit them selves to results, and not with a stiff-necked, unbending and silly pride seek to bend all minds to their own, or bolt the majority composed of others as enemies, as patriots, as devoted to principle and as self-sacrificing as they. Parties may take shape suddenly or through a long process. For years Southern Democrats, and especially Kentucky Democrats, timidly contended for the resolutions of '93, and saw millions of dollars voted to Northern harbors and other improvements, while themselves refusing to touch a penny of it. It was against "the principles of the party," this question of internal improvements by the general government. But now the most pig-headed is willing to concede that times change and men change with them.

Colonel Brandon wanted to "harmonize," of course, but the rank and file must cast their eyes to the center; and he was that center; must dress the alignment by the middle button on his jacket. He must not move an inch backward or forward, for I am right and this is me! What his views of "compromise" may be it would be difficult to ascertain by any known rule in political ethics. In that convention were Colonel Savage and Hon. D. L. Snodgrass, firmly holding that not a dollar of the railroad debt ought to be paid; "and yet," said Colonel Savage, "while I believe it unconstitutional and unjust, I am willing to vote the bondholders 33 1/3 of the principal." In a most commendable spirit of compromise, however, he surrendered still further, and came to 50-3 in order to save and serve the party. Suppose, like Colonel Brandon, these men had said: "No, we will not budge an inch; we are willing to compromise by having everybody else to move to our position." They would then have bolted, and would today occupy the same position with respect to the Democratic party that Colonel Brandon does. They had as much right to bolt as he; for they are equally brave, equally as respectable, equally as honorable, and as patriotic as Colonel Brandon is every bit of it. The spirit manifested by the men who deserted their party at the moment when, for the very first time since the war, that large party of low tax and no tax Democrats had consented to payment of all the State debt proper, and fifty per cent of the remainder at a time when nine Democrats out of ten agreed to disagree no longer, and to stand on the same platform for harmony's sake—the exhibition of such a spirit at such a time when a glorious victory was in their grasp almost without a struggle, can not be discussed with patience by one who believes that the welfare of all this great country was depending on the action of those men at that supreme hour, that golden opportunity.

C. E. M.

School Statistics of Tennessee.

The annual report of W. S. Doak, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Tennessee, for the year 1881, just issued, shows the scholastic population between the ages of 6 and 21 years to be:

White males, 207,375; white females, 195,205; total, 402,580. Colored males, 174,671; colored females, 68,824; total colored, 143,295—grand total, 545,875. Of the counties whose grand totals go into the tens of thousands there are: Davidson, 26,623; Fayette, 10,282; Gibson, 11,935; Giles, 12,562; Knox, 14,448; Madison, 11,413; Maury, 14,481; Rutherford, 12,829; Shelby, 26,745; and Williamson, 10,500. Of Davidson's number 10,901 are colored, but 2410 less than the half; while of Shelby's aggregate there are 16,296 colored, 2855 over one half the entire number. The smallest county is Lewis, with only 823 pupils of all colors, 83 of which are negroes. Sequatchie shows 997; colored, 19; Cumberland, 2990; colored, 18; and Fentress, 1591; colored, 12.

For the year the annual appointments of interest are \$150,750. Of this Davidson gets \$766,736; Shelby, \$628,734; Lewis, \$225,50. The average number of days taught during the year has been 85; in 1880 it was only 68.

The whole number of teachers employed is 6380. White males, 4418; white females, 1126; colored males, 977; colored females, 361. There are



MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1882.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of War at Work with a Large Force Making Out Lists for Appointments Under the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Secretary of War has been at work all day with twenty clerks preparing the list of appointments to be made under the Legislative Appropriation Bill. There will be two or three hundred new places in that Department and they will be given largely to outsiders, though some temporary appointees now in the office will be slipped into the new list. Secretary Teller has the giving of 500 places, and the making of so many people happy, while ten times that number will be disappointed and correspondingly miserable. He has asked Senators and members for lists of persons they specially desire to have put in a place, with the explanation that the one most particularly selected for favor should be put at the head of the list, and the one least cared for be put at the tail. The lists will be long, and the tail man in each instance might as well have never been born.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS in the State number 1467, with 1528 teachers. The number of pupils enrolled is 35,951, with daily average attendance of 25,820. The average cost per month to each pupil is \$1.64. The Superintendent is pleased with the outlook, and rejoices in the progress made. During an extensive tour throughout the State, he met but three men opposed to public schools. His report, however, shows but little over half the white pupils enrolled, and a little under half of the colored.

Official Life in Ireland.

London World.

Lord Spencer must lead a terrible life at the Viceroy's Lodge. He is, in fact, very much in the position of the Czar of Russia. All visitors are watched closely from the time they enter Phoenix Park gate until they arrive at the Viceroy's Lodge door. Mounted policemen patrol the avenues and roads of the park, detectives lurk in the bushes, soldiers guard the approach. Not long ago there was a cricket match on the Viceroy's ground. In times gone by the public were freely admitted inside the high fence, but not a soul was permitted in the demesne upon this occasion. No wonder that Lord Spencer has lost his old spirits and manner. When he drives to the Castle in Dublin he is not even allowed to go by the same road two days following. A Dublin correspondent sends an account of the state of things when His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant goes out for a drive on his dog. Lord Spencer has lately taken to driving four-in-hand, but must still be escorted by the dragoons, who have to follow the coach, and—really it is rather absurd—all who have the honor of accompanying the Lord Lieutenant are warned not to start without their revolvers! Surely His Excellency would be an easy shot in his elevated position, though the rest of the party could take very good aim in return.

PENNIES SELLING FOR 25 CENTS EACH.

A Scavenger of 1790 Cents, and the Story Told of Them.

Philadelphia Record.

A good story is told by numismatists regarding the big pennies of the year 1790, and was originated by the late Dr. M. W. Dickson, who had a sly method for creating a market for his goods. The tale was to the effect that some years ago a firm in Salem, Mass., conceived the idea that it would be a good thing to send all the pennies they could get to Africa; so a ship was loaded up, after the coin had been secured, and in due course of time it arrived in that very warm country. Here the work of trading began, and the bright and shining coppers were traded off with the female natives for oil and other merchantable articles. The Africans bored holes in the coins and used them for necklaces, ear rings, nose rings and other ornaments. The result of this was that the pennies were very scarce. The story is generally believed by coin collectors, and as a result a good penny of the year 1779 commands all the way from \$15 to \$25, according to the degree of perfection.

Mr. B. Mason, Jr., the numismatist, has another version to give regarding the scarcity of this coin. He said that the records of the mint for the years 1798-99 show that over 700,000 pennies were coined, but that on account of the method of keeping the accounts it was impossible to tell just how many there were of each year. "The cause of the scarcity," said Mr. Mason to a Record reporter, "lies in the fact that the coins were imperfectly struck off. The date of the bottom seemed to be very soft, and it readily wore off. I have had some three or four thousand of these pennies, and believe I have seen as many more with the date completely obliterated. There are pennies of other years that are more difficult to obtain than those of 1799, and if there were so many of them in Africa it would pay to send an agent there to hunt them, and we would have had a man there long ago. Some time ago it was said that the pennies of 1812 were commanding large figures, and that only a few were in existence. They can be had readily for three or four cents apiece.

DAMNING HOLMAN.

His Objections Bring Down Sunday Maledictions on the Hoosier Statesman's Head.

Special to the Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The members who did not go to church to-day spent their time in denouncing Holman, of Indiana. The Texas men led off, being constitutionally fitted for the leadership in great efforts of this kind. Next to his exasperating conduct in objecting to the payment of an honest debt to the Texas claimant out of money held for that special purpose, as explained in these dispatches of yesterday, came the more localized cause of his preventing Mr. Willis, at last night's session, from getting up the Brannin bill. Item—not on the Holman watch-dog theory, either, but on the dog-in-the-manger theory. He had told Mr. Willis a few minutes before to go ahead with his bill, but before there was an opportunity to "go ahead," Holman raised the no-quorum point on the Sundry Civil Bill. "Ain't you going to vote with me, Willis?" said he, turning around. "No," said Willis; "that would mean another week here." "All right; I will remember it," was the Holmanic comment. "I believe he means that as a threat to defeat my bill," said Willis, as the vote was taken, and sure enough, when Willis got up, Holman objected on the ground that it was too late for much legislation. Presently Peelle, of Indiana, came on with his \$100,000 bill for the Fort Wayne building, and there was a query running all over the house: "Where's Holman?" "Where's Holman?" "Why don't he object?" And the questions came so thickly about his ears that he was forced to say that he couldn't afford to object anything of that sort in his own State, and that one of many cases where Holman has objected and prevented the passage of a bill of unquestionable merit, and it is why several very wicked men have said to-day: "Damn old Holman."

Where Hawkins Shed Gore During the War.

C. E. M. writes to the Courier-Journal from Nashville as follows concerning our bloody-shirt Governor: One would think from the tone of Hawkins' speech at Memphis yesterday, wherein he declared that as blood had been shed "to secure you (the negroes) freedom, the land will be drenched in blood again to secure you a free ballot and a fair count," that he had a right to pledge the gore of his fellowmen; but has he? Yes, if running off to Illinois during the late war and editing a little eight by ten paper there, gives him that right, he has it. All he shed when the trial came was an under garment. He shed his shirt getting out of the way.

Alvin B. Hawkins is right when he states that "principles, not men," has always been a cardinal Democratic doctrine; we can't grinsy that. Yet fortunately the Democrats have never been limited to a single doctrine. They have another which impels even a 60-3 Democrat, if he be honest, to vote for Bate, though he may have to "scratch the platform." It is either Bate or Hawkins; so even if he can't get his principles, he'll get a man all over. Better this than to take a fellow without any principle at all, and one who isn't more than the third of a man besides.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley: Local rains, northwest to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather. Stationary or slightly fall in temperature, followed by rising barometer.

LEADER.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1882.

FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, August 8.—The constabulary of County Donegal have telegraphed that they will resign if the demands of their body are not conceded.

The Tralee policemen have telegraphed the Inspector General, repudiating the imputation of disloyalty, but stating that they concur in the above demands.

The corporation of Athlone passed a resolution asking the government what steps it proposes to take, in view of the probable resignation of the constabulary.

PARIS, August 8.—Two men, while attempting to climb over the railing of the Tuilleries gardens during a display of fireworks, caught hold of the electric wire used in the illumination of the ground and both struck dead instantly.

ROME, August 8.—The newspapers continue to display a very hostile feeling against England. They declare that the reconnaissance Saturday was really a heavy defeat for the British, thinly disguised by official dispatches.

BERLIN, August 8.—It is believed that the conference will be adjourned if military operations in Egypt assume a more serious character, and will reassemble to discuss the Egyptian question after the campaign.

Mrs. Gov. Washburne Claiming Her Dower.

LA CROSSE, August 8.—Under the laws of Minnesota suit will be entered in behalf of the widow of the late Governor C. C. Washburne, to secure her legal one-third of his estate. This will greatly reduce the residuary bequest.

THE TAX BILL.

Some Say it will and Others That it will Not Be Brought Up in the Senate To-day.

Special to the Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Sunday is always given to gossip, and the gossip to-day is of Morrill's declared intention to bring up the tax bill in the morning. It comes pretty straight from the old Senator that he will surely bring it up, and it comes equally direct from Senator Harris, of Tennessee, that the Democrats will discuss, amend and otherwise hold back the bill rather than permit its passage in the present unsatisfactory shape. This gossip is causing some discouragement among people who are in a hurry to get away from here, but others refuse to believe that anybody really intends to stay here after to-morrow, now that the appropriation bills are all out of the way.

The surprise occasioned by the quick passage of the Knit Goods Bill has not yet worn off. The trains leaving here to-night are carrying many people, members and others, away to seek comfort or pleasure, or re-election or re-election. There is no time to lose, and many of the Republicans who will lose their districts in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana are nervous at being kept here to legislate.

Everything has been finished sufficiently to warrant the assertion that to-morrow will see all bills signed and Congress adjourned. The talk about taking up the Tax Bill is all bosh. The passage of the Knit Goods Bill puts more taxes upon the people rather than taking any off, and there is no desire on the part of the majority to do anything more for real reduction. There will not be a hundred members of the House here on Monday, and with the appropriation bills all out of the way, there is no use for prolonging the session, and no probability that it will be done.

DIED.

WRIGHT—Near the city, on Herando road, on August 7, LILLIAN JANE WRIGHT, infant daughter of R. R. and Jane Wright.

SECURITY.

REGULAR Monthly meeting of this Association will be held at the office No. 24 Second, corner of Court street, TUESDAY, August 8, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Dues and interest may be paid to P. B. Jones, 251 Second street, during business hours.

MECHANICS.

REGULAR monthly meeting of this Association will be held WEDNESDAY, August 9, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Dues and interest may be paid to P. B. Jones, 251 Second street, during business hours.

Clerks Building and Saving Ass'n.

THE regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held WEDNESDAY, August 9, at the office of the secretary, No. 254 Second, corner of Court street, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Dues and interest are not punctually paid.

Probate Court Sale of Real Estate.

No. 310, R.D.—In the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—Emma S. Hildebrand, administratrix of John L. Hildebrand, dec'd, by virtue of a decree for sale, entered in this cause July 24, 1882, in minute book No. 32, page 44, etc., I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the courthouse door on Main street, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, September 2, 1882,

within legal hours, the remainder, estate in the following described tract of land, to take effect upon termination of dower estate of Emma S. Hildebrand, to-wit:

The northern one-half of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 1, range 8, west of 9th N. Meridian, containing 20 acres, and lying in Shelby county, Tenn.

Term of sale, 10 o'clock.

This, August 8, 1882.

Humes & Pooton, solicitors for complainant.

137 145 149 155.

LOEB & MOOK'S SHIRTS And Underwear

MADE TO ORDER. 235 and 237 Main St.

NO 137.

GEO. MITCHELL

(Successor to Mitchell, Hoffman & Co.) has the largest and best assorted stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, OIL-CLOTHS IN THE SOUTH, AT LOW PRICES.

No. 308 MAIN STREET : : : Memphis, Tennessee. CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING.

HILL, FONTAINE & CO., Cotton Factors

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers

293 and 298 Front St., 116 South Main St.,

MEMPHIS, TENN. ST. LOUIS, MO.

GAS FIXTURES.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, PUMPS, PIPES, HOSE, ETC.

J. W. X. BROWNE, 40 Madison Street.

LOUIS DUSH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Mantels and Grates, Hardware, Hollow-Ware and Castings. Manufacturer of Plain & Japanned Tinware, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware. A Well Selected Stock of Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Etc.

Agent for the Celebrated

Van's Cooking Range.

394 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

For Roofing, Gutters, Repairs, etc., promptly attended to.

1781

Memphis Coal Tar Company.

W. J. WATSON, Manager.

Refiners of Coal Tar and Products.

Crude Carbolic Acid, Benzole, Coal Tar, Paraffine-Varnish, Cotton Tie Coating.

Sole Manufacturers Watson's Paragon Red Oxide Paint.

BEST PAINT FOR WOOD OR METAL IN THE MARKET. 108 123

Office and Works : : : At Gas Works.

DISSOLUTION.

MEMPHIS, TENN., AUGUST 4, 1882. T. H. Bryson, doing business under the firm name of Bryson & Camp, have this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. J. Camp having sold his entire interest in F. H. Bryson, who assumes all liabilities and assets of said firm, and will continue the business under the firm name of Bryson & Co.

In retiring from the firm of Bryson & Camp, I respectfully solicit for my successor a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

S. J. CAMP.

F. H. BRYSON.

BRYSON & CO

(Successors to Bryson & Camp.)

Dealers in Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses

Looking-Glasses, Etc.,

NO. 231 MAIN STREET, : : : Memphis, Tenn.

137xxxx

H. Bottenberg,

MANUFACTURER OF

AWNINGS,

Tents, Cots,

MATTRESSES

AND FURNITURE.

No. 231 Second St.

EVERY GIN CO.

HAVE IN STOCK THE

Eagle Eclipse Huller Gin & Feeder

Which took the Premium at Atlanta, Ga.

Eagle 10 and 12-inch Gins,

Eagle Feeders and Condensers,

Every Gin Feeder and Condenser,

Chick Cotton, Cleaner,

Southern Standard Press.

Repairs all kinds of Gins, Special terms to the trade.

W. A. SMITH, Proprietor,

114xxvllldw 378 Front St., Memphis.

Established in 1846.

To Merchants desiring to replenish their stock of goods, or to purchase new stocks, we would be pleased to send samples of Prints, Dress Goods,

Cheviots, Cottonades, Jeans, &c.

DANIEL MILLER & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods & Notions,

32 and 34 Hopkins Place,

BALTIMORE, MD.

174 1504x

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert M. Leech

Has this day been appointed GENERAL

AGENT and COLLECTOR for

The Livermore Foundry and

Machine Co.

Orders sent by him will receive prompt

attention.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Pres't.

A Positive Cure

WITHOUT MEDICINES.

Allen's Mole-Ring Medicated Bandages.

Patented October 15, 1879. One box

of 1 will cure any case in four days or less.

No 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no

matter of how long standing.

No numerous cases of eczema, scabies or oil